

# SPORTS



Kiev Spartak's Larisa Kariyeva netting a goal against West German Bayer Leverkusen in the European Winners Cup semifinals.

## Five in the finals

Five Soviet clubs will compete in the finals of the European Handball Cup.

In the Cup Winners Cup, women's Kiev Spartak will meet Yugoslav Radnicki, and Baku Avtomobilist will clash with Empor (GDR) in the finals of the International Handball Federation Cup. The Central Army Club of the USSR and Gumbrecht of West Germany will meet in the men's Winners Cup and Minsk Central Army Club and Bucharest Dinamo will contest the Cup Holders Cup.

Zaporozhye ZIL will take on Sweden's Karlskrona in the International Handball Federation Cup finals.

Magdeburg of the GDR, who eliminated Rostov Rostselmash in the semifinals, will play Yugoslav Osijek.

The first-leg games are due to be played April 23-24, and the return bouts, April 30-May 1.

The Central Army Club and Avtomobilist will play at home, while the three other Soviet clubs will compete in away games.

## PEACE RACE IN THE OFFING

The May 8 prologue (individual speed trial) across Warsaw will launch the 30th Peace Race on its way. Altogether 19 nations, including the USSR, will enter this widely popular amateur cycling competition.

The USSR has always been among the Race's hot favorites, having scored five individual and team wins since 1977. Last year, however, the winners were Olaf Ludwig of the GDR and his teammates, so the USSR is eager to stage a comeback.

Only recently aspirants to a national squad competed in a national many days long race in the vicinity of the Black Sea resort of Sochi. Budding Ivans

Fals from Riga placed first, followed by seasoned Alexander Kulikov from Leningrad and Olympic champion Yuri Kabanov from Rostov-on-Don. They are now among 12 candidates for the national team, among them noted cyclist Zepelinov, Ribo Sun, 1982 world road racer Ivan Mikhchenko and Olympic winner Oleg Lygia.

The national team last coach, Viktor Kapitonov, has divided the squad into two groups of six cyclists each who will compete in France and Czechoslovakia, following which the ultimate selections will be made.



Edita Rutkauskaitė, of the USSR, going through her paces in a recent Moscow rhythmic exercises encounter between the USSR and Czechoslovakia, which the former won.

Photo by Anatoly Okhmatov

## Chess: three semifinalists known

The current chess season is an excellent one—only recently we witnessed the beginning of the 50th jubilee men's national championship, and already three rounds are over. The leader, two-time national titlist Lev Nakhin, from Krasnoyarsk, has 2.5 points and seems confidently headed for another title.

World champion Anatoly Karpov is also doing well—after drawing with Lev Polugayevsky and Georgi Agzamov, he scored a fine win over Artur Yusupov.

What does this championship mean to you?—I asked the champion. Well, came the reply, this is the 50th championship—and that is saying a lot.

There are still 14 rounds to go. Meanwhile, four-time national women's champion Irina Levitina has brought her challenger serious quarterfinals match vs many time world titlist Nona Gapindashvili to a 6-4 winning conclusion. There is nothing sensational about it—the participants were well matched.

At Velden, Austria, Nana Iosellani of the USSR defeated Chinese Liu Shilang, 6-3, in a similar match, to join Garry Kasparov and Levitina in the semifinals.

The other quarterfinals are still under way.

Viktor BABIKIN, chess observer

## EUROPEAN FOOTBALL FIELD DAY

In the European Winners Cup first leg semifinals, Juventus (Italy) decided six world champions to beat Widzew (Poland) 2-0 with goals from Tardelli and Bettoga, while Real Sociedad (Spain) drew with Ham-burg (West Germany) 1-1 at home.

In the Cup Holders Cup, Aberdeen (Scotland) licked Belgium's semiprofessional Water-love 3-1, and Austria's Aus-tria was held to a 2-2 draw by visiting Madrid Real.

In the UEFA cup, Portugal's Benfica failed to overcome the strong defenses of the visiting Universitatea (Romania) and the game was a goalless draw. In Prague, Bohemians (Czechoslovakia) lost to Anderlecht (Belgium), 0-1.

The second-leg games are due within two weeks.

Vladimir McMILLIN



Yerevan Ararat edged the Central Army Club 2-1 and are now among the national championship leaders.

Photo by Vitaly Blagodarov

## DIVING FOR MEDALS

The USSR dominated both men's and women's team diving competition at the European Cup which just ended in Brno, Czechoslovakia, totalling 365 points. The second placed GDR chalked up 359 and Italy and France tied at 314 points each. Altogether 14 countries attended.

## ICE-HOCKEY SPECTACULAR SOON

In their second encounter against West Germany in Mannheim, the USSR ice-hockey squad prevailed 5-2.

Czechoslovakia beat Sweden 11-2 in a home "Rude pravo" game at Olomouc, both bouts played in preparation for the world championship starting off on April 18 in West Germany.

## OF INTEREST

It is no exaggeration to say that ice hockey is a national sport in Czechoslovakia and that everything connected with it is extremely popular. One indication of this is the collection amassed over many years by

The USSR also picked up four out of four of the individual awards. The top Soviet driver will now start priming for its 5th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations, with foreign entrants expected to compete in the July 27-August 5 Moscow finals.

## Collection of ice-hockey souvenirs

Josef Primus from České Bud-jovice. A room in his home is crammed with 254 ice-hockey sticks of different makes plus 121 jubilee pucks produced locally for world and European championships.

## Academy of Fine Arts celebrates 225th anniversary

A retrospective jubilee exhibition, "225 Years of the Academy of Fine Arts," has opened at Moscow's Central Exhibition Hall (Manège). Among the objects on view are notes penned by Mikhail Lomonosov, one of the Academy founders, who once prophesied that its foundation would come to "grace the homeland... and introduce to Russia spectacular things revered from time immemorial throughout the world."



The building of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR in Kuznetsov Street and the high-rise residential block on the banks of Moscow River in the background.

K. Bryulov, "Appearance of Three Apostles to Abraham" (1821).

In all, 1,000 items are on show. Drawings and sculpture are displayed in the USSR Academy of Arts halls (21 Kirovskaya St.) and pre-revolutionary and Soviet art and sculpture will soon be on display in the Tretyakov Gallery.

The vast display has sections on architecture, theatre decor and monumental and decorative and applied art. There are also books and documents relating to the Academy's history on view and diplomas works by its graduates, among them paintings by Petrov, Shishkin, Vrubel, Kuznetsov, Bryulov, Repin, Surikov and Serov, as well as "other works by Russian masters."

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## WARNING FROM SOVIET SCIENTISTS

Proceeding from the knowledge that we possess as scientists as well as from our understanding of the nature of nuclear arms, we declare with utmost responsibility that there are no effective defensive means in nuclear war and their development is practically impossible. Soviet scientists stress in a letter appeal to scientists world-wide in connection with President Reagan's decision to create a mammoth anti missile complex. Among the 244 signatories are President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Anatoly Alexandrov, Nobel Prize winners Nikolai Basov, Leonid Kantorovich, Alexander Prokhorov, Ilya Frank, Pavel Cherenkov, Nikolai Semenov, and Academician Yevgeny Vukobrev and Yevgeny Chazov.

The scientists have described the president's decision as a most perfidious illusion which could spell out another menacing twist to the arms race.

Today, when the future of our descendants is in the balance, every scientist must make an honest and clear declaration, guided by his/her knowledge and conscience of what the world should do—whether it should develop new types of strategic weapons thus bolstering the threat of a mutually killing conflict or promote the limitation of the arms race and subsequent disarmament. It is emphasized in the letter. This is the scientists' historic and moral duty to mankind.

## INTERNATIONAL MARX CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

Berlin. "Karl Marx and Modern Times—Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" is subject of an international conference held in the GDR capital.

The conference is sponsored by the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) to mark the 165th anniversary since the birth, and the centenary of the death of the founder of scientific communism. Taking part in this international scientific forum are nearly 140 delegations representing Communist, Workers', Socialist, Social-Democratic, revolutionary and democratic parties, national liberation movements and international organizations. Among those present is a CPSU delegation led by G. Romanov, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee.

Delegates heard a report delivered by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SUPG Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State.

## SOVIET GOVERNMENT SENDS MESSAGE TO UNESCO CONFERENCE

The Soviet government has sent a message to the inter-governmental conference on education in the spirit of peace, sponsored by UNESCO. It says the Soviet Union praises the role played by UNESCO as well as its varied activities in the sphere of education, upbringing, and cultural and scientific exchanges between peoples for the purpose of their mutual enrichment and development, as well as for the triumph of the ideals of peace and friendship among peoples, and for the attainment of a healthier political climate on earth. The Soviet government, which invariably observes all the standards of international law and UNESCO's recommendations in this sphere, intends as before to continue to provide all necessary help and support to UNESCO.



Massive anti-war peace marches are being held this spring in the FRG. The marchers are opposed to the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany. In the town of Neu-Ulm where Pershing-2s are to be sited, hundreds of West German citizens blocked

the approaches to the American military base. Some people were injured by police called in to disperse the marchers with tear gas.

In the photos, a picket mounted by the marchers; police deal with demonstrators.

## 'HOW TO AVERT THE THREAT TO EUROPE'

What lies at the bottom of the military strategic partly between East and West in Europe? Why does NATO's "dual decision" pose a real threat to European security and peace as a whole? You can find answers to these and other topical questions in the booklet "How to Avert

the Threat to Europe" issued by Progress Publishers in Russian, English, French, German, Dutch, Italian and Spanish. At a Moscow press conference held to launch the booklet, the authors— noted scholars and public figures from the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and the Scientific Council for Peace and Disarmament—stressed the constructive nature of the Soviet peace initiatives and presented the "zero option" and the "interim solution" advocated by the Washington administration in their true colors.

reduction in the "geographical borders" of the arms race, by excluding from its sphere a huge region populated by one-third of all the people on earth. An absolute majority of the Committee whose members come from 46 countries favour specific steps which would bring closer the implementation of

## UN COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS INDIAN OCEAN

New York. A special session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean has opened at UN Headquarters. One of its tasks is to arrange an international conference to work out an agreement converting the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Were this goal to be realized it would lead to a drastic

this goal. Their position is in full agreement with the resolution passed at the latest session of the UN General Assembly which called for an international conference on the Indian Ocean not later than the first half of 1984. The Committee is to concentrate on the implementation of this decision.

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## PLO LEADER: PALESTINIANS SPURN REAGAN PLAN

Kuwait. The Palestinians reject the so-called "Reagan plan" for the Middle East, as it does not take into account our interests and ignores our right to self-determination, said Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

Speaking in an interview to the "Al-Wakeel" newspaper, he said that the PLO was the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. As a result of its courageous fight, it has won recognition and gained

authority and no one else can represent the Palestinians.

We are determined to continue the fight for the attainment of our legitimate goals, including the creation of a state of our own, he pointed out. He sharply condemned the crimes committed on the occupied Arab territories by the Zionists whom he compared with the Nazis.

He noted that the PLO supported the Arab plan for a Middle East settlement put forward at the Arab summit at Fez.

## EGON BAHR CRITICAL OF WESTERN POSITION

Bonn. Writing in the "Vorwarts" newspaper, Egon Bahr, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany leadership, points out that, like it or not, Andrei Gromyko is right in many things. This is unfortunate, he continued, for being partners to the West would much prefer to be able to state that the United States is in the right. It is impossible to deny the fact that for nearly three and a half months now the West has failed to reply to Soviet proposals for an agreement between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, renouncing the use of force, including both nuclear and conventional weapons.

At the medium range weapon talks the Soviet Union put forward serious arguments requiring that account be taken not only of land-based missiles but also of partially air-based and partially land-based warplanes. Several months ago issues vital for talks in Geneva were made public, those include: the agreements' geographical sphere of operation, i.e. its extension beyond the European continent; that account be taken of planes as well as of French and British systems, and also control over compliance with the treaty. Moscow has made a step forward on these issues—but not Washington, he emphasized.

## SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETS IN CONGRESS

Monterey. The 16th congress of the Socialist International met in Monterey, California, with most attention having been focused on international security and disarmament. Despite serious differences in their approach to the issue, most of the delegates advocated taking positive measures to prevent nuclear disaster threatening life on earth.

If no agreement is reached at the Geneva talks by the end of the year, stressed E. Bahr, of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the Socialist International should stage a one-year postponement in the deployment in

Europe of the new American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, was re-elected Social International chairman, and Pertti Vihari, of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, was elected general secretary.

Lisbon. According to the Portuguese ANOP news agency, PLO representative Issam Sartawi, who was present as an observer at the 16th congress of the Socialist International, was assassinated in the lobby of the hotel where the congress took place.

## VIEWPOINT

Alexander SARMATOV

## CIA'S LINKS WITH TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Transnational corporations are getting all-round and steady backing from American state and government bodies, primarily the CIA, was the conclusion reached by experts from a group of developing nations during the 7th Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in Delhi. The close working alliance between representatives of American big business and the intelligence service originated way back in World War II and was bolstered in the post-war period. In point of fact in many cases their interests converge.

Transnational corporations are making particularly deep inroads into the economies of developing nations which have opted for the capitalist way of development. It is there that the transnationals and the CIA seek to undermine and subvert "economic nationalism" — a

term used by imperialist propaganda to describe the desire of young states to protect their natural riches from plunder. In this American transnationals make use of the experience and potential of the CIA when and where needed to stage a coup, topple a government, assassinate or compromise unwanted politicians or statesmen, or to blackmail persons they take objection to.

Foreign capital and transnational corporations do not contend themselves with economic expansion and the piling up of superprofits — they actively interfere in the internal affairs of countries finding themselves in American financial clutches, and see to it that these nations too become American foreign policy lines.

The alliance between American transnationals and the CIA



What are your wishes, sir?

Drawing by Konstantin Rybakov

## SENATOR KENNEDY ON REAGAN POLICIES

Washington. Immediate measures to remove the threat of nuclear disaster have been demanded by Senator Edward Kennedy. Speaking at the American University, he sharply criticized the White House stance on disarmament.

The President assures us that he favours containment of the arms race, said the Senator. However, facts show that from

the very start of his political career he has opposed the idea of armaments control. Reagan's position on this issue is particularly obvious now. His administration has responded to the demand that tests, nuclear arms should be mutually frozen, by a programme to re-arm America, an estimated 2,000,000 million dollars having been earmarked for the purpose.

## No chemical agents used in Afghanistan, says Red Cross

Islamabad. A representative for the International Red Cross in Pakistan has rejected reports originating in Washington concerning the alleged use of chemical weapons against counter-revolutionary riflemen in Afghanistan.

A New Zealand doctor, Jan McPherson, has said that the doctors employed by the Red Cross in areas of Pakistan bordering on Afghanistan found no evidence of the use of toxic agents against anti-Afghan groupings, as is claimed by American propaganda.

More specifically, transnationals make active use of the services of American organizations acting as religious enlightenment societies. For instance, operating for many years now in Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela and several other Latin American countries is the Summer Linguistic Institute, founded by the American W. Townsend, whose avowed goal is the study of local languages, customs and missionary activities.

The Institute has enormous funds and hundreds of people on its staff, as well as affiliates boasting telefax, modern radio-telephone communications and computers.

The Institute's intelligence operations conducted under the guidance of transnational corporations and its links with the CIA appear quite logical in this respect. Also in 1979 public attention in Venezuela was drawn to another "missionary" avenging organization named Nuevas tribus. A special commission of the country's congress set up at public request learnt after detailed investigation that the organization's leadership and members were also conducting economic and industrial espionage at the bidding of American transnationals, acting in conjunction with the CIA.

## Indira Gandhi: outsiders threaten India's unity

Delhi. Speaking in Varanasi, the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that certain forces were interested in destabilizing the situation in India.

They seek to disrupt the country's unity and to set against each other representatives of different religions and castes — people who had fought side by side for India's freedom. The Indian Prime Minister noted that the disturbances in the state of Punjab had nothing in common with the interests of the Sikhs, nor were they provoked by the Shiromani Akali dal party taken as a whole. The disturbances in Punjab and Assam create a threat to the unity of India, Indira Gandhi said and stressed that the separatist elements were receiving money and weapons from sources other than India.

## 5th MEETING OF THE GROUP OF 77

Buenos Aires. The 5th meeting of the Group of 77 which has just concluded on the economic development of young independent states, which is directly linked with the drive for peace and declared its opposition to the insane arms race instigated by Washington. Ministers from 125 developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America approved a whole series of documents, which will be submitted to the Belgrade session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, to be held this June. The political declaration issued at the meeting stressed that the developing nations suffer from unequal trade with capitalist nations and that their economic position is being adversely affected by plummeting prices of raw materials on the world market, as well as by the various obstacles put in the way of their exporting manufactured goods to Western nations. If this situation continues, it is stressed in the declaration, it will be impossible to talk of a lasting peace on earth and of the stable economic development of all nations.

Swedish driver Svan Jonson, from the town of Tollarp, who recently celebrated his 101st birthday, spent 60 years of his life on the road without once breaking traffic regulations.

## NATO EXERCISES OVER BRITAIN

London. The British Ministry of Defence has announced that NATO is to stage air force manoeuvres over northern Britain.

During the exercises scheduled for April 26-28 and code named "Priority", methods of attacking ground targets are to be practised along with interception of "enemy" planes. According to the ministry, air force units from Britain, the United States, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, France and the FRG will take part. A total of more than 200 aircraft is to be involved, including the up-to-date "Tornado" fighter-bombers, F-16s and other planes.

## CHALLENGER MAKES A SAFE LANDING

New York. The Challenger, the second American reusable spacecraft, has ended its flight. With four astronauts on board, it has landed at the US Air Force base of Edwards in California.

In the five days the space shuttle was in orbit two crew members made space walks and a number of experiments were carried out. The attempt to put into orbit the communications satellite, which the Challenger took into space, was unsuccessful.



The vicious campaign of terror unleashed in Guatemala by the pro-American regime of Rios Montt has resulted in the loss of 12,000 lives of civilians there over the past ten months, among them workers, peasants, college students, people working in the arts and representatives from other sectors of society.

No amount of repression, however, can check the onward march of history, as armed resistance to the blood-stained regime grows and guerrillas make life increasingly hot for the regime. In the photos: a Guatemalan patriot; guerrillas hold classes in between combat operations.

## Pan-African news agency

Addis Ababa. Organizational and technical operations are nearing completion for the establishment of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA) which will become fully operational within weeks.

PANA, with its headquarters in the Senegalese capital Dakar, has been set up following an OAU decision to provide the mass media in various countries with fast, objective and comprehensive reports and commentaries of events in Africa.

## PEOPLE

Klaus Müller, of Schwerin in the GDR, has calligraphic handwriting. What is more, he is one of the few people in the world who can reproduce the texts of ancient manuscripts with striking precision. Klaus has brought his art to such a degree of perfection that his copies of 18th-century manuscripts decorated with intricate Baroque ornamentation are practically indistinguishable from the originals.

Swedish driver Svan Jonson, from the town of Tollarp, who recently celebrated his 101st birthday, spent 60 years of his life on the road without once breaking traffic regulations.

## CALVI'S LAST HOURS

Rome. Late at night a motor boat slowly glided up the Tevere carrying four people. In the centre was Roberto Calvi, manager of Italy's biggest private banking concern, the Banco Ambrosiano, who had fled from Rome after his company had gone bankrupt. As the outlines of Black Friars bridge began to loom in the darkness one of the men behind the banker produced a noose from his pocket, glibly ensnared his victim and sharply tightened it round his throat, while his accomplice held Calvi down. After a minute all was over. As the boat passed under the bridge Calvi's lifeless body was tied to a bridge support, his pockets having been examined with heavy stones. Soon the rumbling of the motor boat's engine faded away.

Such was the picture of Calvi's last hours recreated by an Italian inquiry into the operations of the secret mason P-2 lodge bent on fomenting a right-wing coup in the Apennines. On that night another macabre page was written into its history. British investigators originally alleged that Calvi had committed suicide, but the hard facts of the case decided them to launch another inquiry in which Italian investigators will take part.

## TWO TRENDS

Geneva. The present recession in the economies of the major capitalist countries of the West has been the most profound and lengthy in the past fifty years. Such is the conclusion reached in a survey drawn up by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

The survey notes that as distinct from the capitalist world, living standards in the socialist

countries have continued to improve over recent years. It is stressed that despite the American administration's policies of discrimination in economic relations with the socialist world the volume of East-West trade has increased by seven per cent, with exports from the socialist countries growing faster than imports, whereas there has been a two per cent decrease overall in the volume of world trade.

## Science and technology

### PROPELLER IN AGAIN

In their search for more economical aircraft engine, designers have again enlisted the services of the propeller. As distinct from its predecessors the improved design has increasingly curved blades—enabling planes to reach speeds of up to 900 kph. According to "L'Europeen", the Italian magazine, a fuel saving 30 per cent as compared with the jet engine is achieved.

West of Greenland. The expedition includes over a hundred scientists from more than nine countries. The Norwegian explorer intends to study the period of formation of icebergs and to trace their routes. One of the main problems to be tackled by the expedition is to determine the degree of influence which icebergs have on the climate in Europe.

### USE OF NILE WATER

Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi and four other African nations have discussed the use of the energy resources of the Nile in the Kenyan town of Mombasa.

### SCIENTISTS OFF

### TO EXPLORE ICEBERGS

This summer, an expedition headed by O. M. Johannesson of Norway will set off from the

## ARTIST PROPOSES PEACE MUSEUM

Rome. A proposal to set up an international museum of peace in Coniso has been made by the Italian painter Salvatore Fiume. Coniso, a small town in Sicily, leaped into prominence as the centre of mass anti-war actions staged in protest against the NATO plans to deploy 112 American cruise missiles on the island.

According to the artist, the museum should display pictures, sculpture and other works dedicated to the world-wide struggle for peace and disarmament, and against the threat of nuclear disaster. His proposal is designed to promote stronger feeling of unity and brotherhood among the peoples on our planet, says the artist.

## OF INTEREST

### Dogs a menace in USA

Wild packs of dogs have become quite a scourge in major American cities, where, according to police sources, there are more than 20 million wild canines.

American newspapers have a very simple explanation: owners of old dogs find it increasingly difficult to feed them or pay a veterinarian, and they therefore throw their former friends into the street.

The situation is so dangerous now that when darkness falls, many people do not venture

outside for fear of attacks from hungry mangrels. Efforts by police squads to catch homeless dogs have so far brought no tangible results.

### Twins' club

At the initiative of a hundred twins who live in the Hungarian capital, Budapest, an unusual club has been set up which is open to any twin or triplet born in the republic. According to statistics, nearly 1,500 pairs of twins are born in Hungary every year. The first honorary members of this club are a set of recently born quintuplets.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### 'INTERIM SOLUTION' OR 'INTERIM FALSEHOOD'?

Stressing in PRAVDA that President Reagan's "Interim solution" is unacceptable, Ye. Grigoryev gives the following arguments in support of his case:

To begin with, the "interim solution" leaves out of the picture the British and French nuclear medium-range weapons, including 162 missiles, second, it takes no account of many hundreds of American planes carrying nuclear weapons and deployed in Western Europe and aboard aircraft carriers, third, it also calls for the dismantling of the Soviet medium-range missiles sited in the Asian part of the USSR, which have nothing to do with the balance of forces in Europe. To sum up, Grigoryev continues, whereas even now NATO has a 1.5 time superiority over the USSR in Europe in medium-range nuclear charges, this figure would rise to nearly 2.5 were the "solution" to be implemented.

### WASHINGTON IN A QUANDARY

In exposing Washington's efforts to justify preparations for nuclear war by its "yearning for peace", Vitaly Kobyshev writes as follows in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

The picture is more or less clear: on the one hand, the United States is bent on continuation, albeit and supreme world domination — requires overwhelming military superiority, hence its mammoth militaristic programmes and mind-boggling military spending; on the other hand, Washington has to reckon with a strong anti-war movement which has engulfed Western Europe, Japan, Canada, and other countries, among them the United States itself; furthermore, it also has to reckon with the resolute constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries, which pave the way towards eliminating the nuclear threat, cutting back armaments and promoting disarmament. No more dragging of feet is possible in replying to these proposals, all the more so that with the presidential elections in America already in sight, there is rising discontent throughout the nation, among the powers that be included, at the magnitude and incompetence of Washington leaders.

### SOVIET LAWYER ON ANTONOV'S CASE

Writing in IZVESTIA on the legal aspects of the so-called Antonov's case, who was charged with complicity in the attempted murder of Pope John Paul II, the Director of the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Vladimir Kolyadovskiy, points out that Antonov was arrested on the strength of an allegation made by the Turkish nationalist Agca, who carried out the attempt on the life of the Pope and who earlier had been sentenced by a Turkish court to capital punishment for a political assassination. Agca made his allegation not during the preliminary investigation or at the trial but when he was already in prison after having been sentenced to life imprisonment. There is no other evidence against Antonov.

Significantly, Article 348 of the Italian criminal code stipulates that persons charged with committing one and the same crime, including charged defendants, cannot testify; were testimony to be forthcoming from such persons it would be deemed invalid.

To this I would add the author goes on, that Article 27 of the Italian constitution proclaims the presumption of innocence, which means that a person is presumed innocent until proved otherwise, and to call him a criminal is clearly inadmissible. As a lawyer I see here a breach of the constitution as well as of Article 14 of the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights, which also proclaims the presumption of innocence, from which it follows that Antonov should be immediately released.

### RACISTS' NOVELTY — 'ETHNIC WEAPON'

Commenting on the increasing number of cases in which South African regime has used nerve gases against the national liberation movements in Southern Africa, TASS's political observer S. Kulik writes:

It is significant that the symptoms of poisoning from which hundreds of Africans have died, and those from which Arab schoolchildren are dying in towns and cities of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan are suspiciously similar. It will be recalled that all necessary components for the manufacture of barbaric weapons of mass murder are produced in South Africa under licences issued in the United States and in other Western NATO countries, with Western and Israeli specialists taking part.

The South African racists do not conceal that under the apartheid system the black and white population practically live apart from each other, the use of chemical and germ weapons is "virtually harmless" to the European minority in that country while producing "maximum effect" when utilized against the African majority.



Customs officers at Nairobi airport have discovered and confiscated a large batch of contraband elephant tusks — 58 in number. This valuable cargo was to have been flown to Western Europe. This is the second attempt in a short time to smuggle ivory out of Kenya. At the beginning of March police confiscated 882 tusks after a shoot-out with smugglers in the north-east of the country. In the photo: the haul of elephant tusks at Nairobi airport.

Photo: UPI-TASS



### Round the Soviet Union

● **FUEL TORCHES HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED AT CHEMICAL WORKS PROCESSING NATURAL GAS.** Azerbaijan specialists in the Transcaucasus now use mineral zeolite to eliminate completely waste products from gas processing. They have combined the gas purification and drying operations, and also extract sulphur from zeolite. The first such unit using the mineral is being built in Turkmenia.

● **AT A RECENT MOSCOW NATIONWIDE CONFERENCE INVOLVING SOVIET BIOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, DOCTORS, ANTHROPOLOGISTS, ETHNOGRAPHERS, TEACHERS, AND PHILOSOPHERS** discussed the forming of a joint programme for comprehensive human studies.

● **NO DANGER OF DISAPPEARANCE NOW FACES RARE CURATIVE HERBS WHICH ARE COMMERCIALY PROCURED EVERY YEAR IN SOUTH CIRCHIZIA, IN CENTRAL ASIA.** An agrarian zone for their commercial production has been set aside in the Yen Shan foothills where their planting has already begun.

● **FAR EASTERN SCIENTISTS HAVE COME UP WITH A METALLOGENIC MAP OF THE EASTERN SECTION OF THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY.** This "geological encyclopedia" of the region offers an analysis of the already known deposits and will help prospect for new ones. It has already forecast the existence of deposits of coal, iron ore, tin, rare metals, bauxites, and construction materials.

● **THE EIGHTH UNIT OF THE CHERKASSY POWER STATION HAS COME INTO SERVICE.** This hydroelectric power station, the second stage of the Volga power chain, is now under construction. Another three units are to become operational by the end of the year, and by the end of the five-year plan period the station is to reach capacity at 1,400,000 kW.

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

#### OLYMPIC VILLAGE TODAY

Nearly three years have passed since the Moscow Olympics, and the Olympic Village which was vacant for a while now is a home to lots of Muscovites, writes Village sports complex director Ye. Shestakova in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. They enjoy all the services which operated back in 1980, and the same is true of the sporting facilities — the only difference is that they are now used not by outstanding athletes, but by ordinary citizens. Last year alone the facilities catered to over 100,000 people.

Instead of the 19 competitions officially listed in the Village's sports calendar last year, over a hundred were actually held, among them international meets and contests between Moscow enterprises. Most important, the continued, is the fact, that our facilities use open to one and all.

#### TREATMENT VS PREVENTION

Can all people stay healthy? Everyone can be healthy provided they lead a healthy way of life. The things essential for a proper timetable combining work, physical exercise, and considerable attention to other aspects described in the paper VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA by Rukh Ogonov. Director of the Institute of Preventive Cardiology at the All-Union Cardiological Research Centre, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. These principles of behaviour ought to be inculcated from early childhood. When Soviet school pupils were examined in a number of places in this city and abroad, high arterial blood pressure was detected in 6.8 per cent. These problems cannot be solved if the person regards himself or herself as a subject for medicine,

## YOUNG ARTISTS IN PODOLSK

The children whom you see in the photographs live in the town of Podolsk, south of Moscow. They share one hobby — drawing. Therefore, after their classes at school, they come to a children's art school where they learn the elements of drawing, painting composition and history of the arts. The best pictures made by children and their teachers are exhibited in the school's spacious hall.

There are 200 young students at the Podolsk school. Many of the graduates have gone on to become artists and architects. However, the teachers do not set them the task of making all their pupils professionals. They think that the most important thing is to help them cultivate an appreciation of the arts and to awaken the need for creative activities.

In this country, there are



nearly 25 million people of all ages who are members in all sorts of amateur clubs. After school or work they go to their hobby club, amateur theatre,

choreographic studio, or a photographic society. There are entire families which are members of the same amateur society.



## MIXTURE TO REPLACE GASOLINE

Cars with an unusual sign painted on their sides — the letter M in a yellow square — have appeared in the streets of Voroshilovgrad — which means that their engines use a gasoline

plus methanol mixture instead of pure gasoline.

Ukrainian specialists developed techniques for getting motor fuel with methyl alcohol ad-

ditive. The product runs the engines even at -47°C.

At present, the new fuel is being tested in various climatic conditions. The initial results show that its use has not detracted from cars' service characteristics, while the toxicity of the exhaust fumes has been cut by a third and up to 20 per cent of the gasoline was saved.

but only if everyone looks at themselves as the builder of their own health. But if a person has to change his psychological attitude towards his health himself, this is also of concern to the doctor. Although the doctor's primary responsibility is to treat people, they should also help prevent disease by giving sound advice about how their patients ought to take care of their health. This is particularly true of general practitioners.

So far, the medical colleges have been teaching diagnostic and treatment skills. In the near future, however, medical students will also be taught, first and foremost, how to preserve the health of their patients.

#### TEACHING LOCUST NOT TO FLY

The locust has been absent from the USSR territory for 20 years already, but one large swarm has been living and multiplying in Leningrad, in the Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Biochemistry. The researchers there are interested in how the locust flies, writes the Institute director V. Svidersky in PRAVDA. The following fact is known: a swarm which started from a desert in South-West Africa landed on the British Isles. The length of its non-stop flight was 8,400 kilometres.

The researchers make the insects mark time flying in a small wind tunnel, where every aspect of their flight can be studied. It has been noticed, for example, that the locust manages to avoid flutter — the wing and empennage vibration with growing speed — a phenomenon which afflicted aviators for years. Its motion, based on the moving wing principle, also presents interest, although it has long since been solved by nature.

Airplane designers try to make their craft faster and more reliable while the institute is trying to make the locust stop flying altogether. We shall thoroughly study all the chemical substances, the system of its engine

and then we should be able to land the swarms of the flying predators, to control the flight of these pests and their actions.

#### CLUE TO SOLAR SYSTEM MYSTERY

Early in 1986, our planet will be approached by Halley's Comet which appears in the vicinity of the Earth every 76 years. This is one of the brightest and largest of the comets following elliptical paths around the Sun.

Soviet scientists are preparing to explore the comet. The paper TRUD writes that under the programme for the exploration of the Halley's comet, two Soviet unmanned interplanetary stations are to be launched in 1984. This will start off the Vega, an international space programme. The probes will carry instruments made in the USSR, as well as in the socialist countries, France, Austria and the FRG.

What do the scientists expect from their exploration of the comet?

As the comets are presumably clots of the "primordial" matter of the circumstellar nebula which served as the construction material for the formation of all the bodies in the Solar System, the scientists will most probably obtain highly valuable information about the initial stages in the development of the protoplanetary cloud. It is unlikely that the comet's nuclei which have a small mass and which travel at considerable distances away from the Sun have changed their physical and chemical properties much over the 4.6 thousand million years since the Solar System first appeared.

Therefore, the comet's nuclei "dissected" by the probes may well enable scientists to confirm and obtain more accurate information on the grandiose theory of how the Solar System came into being put forward in the 1930s by the outstanding Soviet scientist, Academician O. Yu. Shklovsky.

### FOR THIS COUNTRY'S GAS PIPELINES

The assembly line for the production of multilayer pipes has been commissioned at the Vysun steel mill in the Gorky region of the Russian Federation. The second stage of this sophisticated plant will be put into operation soon, raising the mill's capacity to 500,000 tonnes of large-diameter pipes.

This plant, the Volga area's oldest steel centre, plays an important role in the solution of this country's fuel and energy problems. The new Vysun pipes, unlike conventional types, are not rolled from a whole sheet, but assembled and welded on a mill from rings, each of which consists of several layers of sheet steel.

The new technology is complicated, but the advantages are obvious. The pipes consume cheap low-alloyed steel and, the most important, the design will allow to transport gas at a pressure of 100 to 120 atmospheres, instead of the 65 to 70 currently used. The Vysun pipelines will have a higher throughput, which is vital at a time when fuel deposits are being developed even farther from consumption centres.

### THE FERTILITY STONE

Commercial development of Pogass zeolite deposit in the Kuznetsk coal basin, Western Siberia, has been started. Geologists estimate the deposit at 100 million tonnes.

Zeolite's properties are well known — it purifies water and air. Any industrial or agricultural branch is now suitable for using it as a kind of a molecular filter, capable of cleaning and separating water solutions and catching the harmful substances discharged into the atmosphere. The main thing, however, is that zeolite raises the efficiency of fertilizers. They store nitrogen, giving it to the plants as they need it.

The Pogass beds lie not deeper than fifty metres down, so they are mined by the cheapest strip-mining method.

The volume of the first stage of the Pogass pit is comparatively low — just 10,000 tonnes annually. The deposit's total volume, however, will allow production to be driven up to several million tonnes.

### Places to visit

## THE CITY OF WARM STONE



The history of Baku can be divided into three periods. The first one lasted for more than 1,000 years. It left Moslem architecture monuments, narrow streets, and "intravert" houses behind. Taken together, they make up the historical centre of Baku, the so-called Ichteri-shakh, masterpiece of Medieval Azerbaijan architecture. Our ancestors chose a wonderful site — on the shores of a bay. They made wide use of the local construction material — the strong limestone which makes one feel "warm" just looking at it. This is why the Ichteri-shakh is called "the town of warm stone".

Sites include the Maiden's Tower and the palace of the Shirvan shahs, on which narrow streets converge. Together with the flat house roofs and deep loggias, they made a natural protection against the wind and the scorching sun. Here in the old city one can see what the Baku architectural school was like.

The Ichteri-shakh has been made an architectural preserve inside of which only excavations and restoration are allowed.

In the photo: the Teze Pevr Mosque — another of Baku's architectural monuments.

### BOOK ON KARL MARX

Moscow's Progress Publishers have put out Robert-Jean Longuet's book, "Karl Marx — My Great-Grandfather", devoted to the 165th birth anniversary and centenary of the death of Karl Marx.

The Paris journalist Longuet, the author of the book, is a direct descendant of Karl Marx, being the grandson of his eldest daughter Jenny and of the well-known Communist activist Charles Longuet.

The book is made up of stories told by his adult relatives, which he remembers of family traditions and letters. To recreate the image of his illustrious great-grandfather, Longuet confesses he had to compare a vast amount of documents and to study Marx's massive correspondence.

Longuet painstakingly traces the life of Marx, describing his stays in Berlin, Paris and London, depicting him as a man who once observed that he too was only human.

### Science and technology

#### EXCITING FIND

While building tunnels for the underground, Kharkov metro construction workers came across evidence denoting that the site was once inhabited by the cave lion, contradicting the earlier belief that this prehistoric beast of prey did not migrate this far to the north. Many lion remains were uncovered during work on the tunnel. This is not the first time

that the fossil remains of animals have been found in the town. In 1925, for instance, mammoth tusks were discovered during excavations for the foundations of a high-rise building. They are now displayed in the university museum.

#### ELДАР PINE

#### HELPS LAND FARMERS

The ability of the eldar pine to store moisture and protect soil from erosion have been used by Azerbaijan scientists to reinforce mountain slopes. They suggested that almonds, pistachios, and olives be interspersed with coniferous trees on the ter-

## DICTIONARY OF FRIENDSHIP

This is a fair description of the new Lao-Russian dictionary put out by the Russki Yazyk Publishers.

Its authors have compiled twenty-five thousand entries which include words from so-

cial, political and journalistic and fictional literature. The supplement provides information on the chronological systems, the traditional calendar and the system of weights and measures used in Laos.

## 'THE WORLD OF GEMS'

An exhibition of gem stones has opened at an exhibition hall at 5 Vorovskogo St. in Moscow.

On display are all sorts of stones of different colours, collectors' items, stones used for cutting and jewellery as well as finished objects made from the stones. The unique natural formations of different rocks and minerals are of particular in-

terest to visitors. All in all, more than 300 items are on view.

Apart from the well-known rocks such as topazes, amethysts, and chrysoberyls, there are new types discovered in recent years. Prominent among these is charoite used to make the globe-shaped prize awarded at the 9th

International Film Festival in Moscow.

In the photos (left to right): an item made out of opibolochium; a miniature, "Grandmother and Grandfather", made from different semiprecious stones, and a vase of zopillio.



### UNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS COMPLEX

The final tests are now being performed at the Moscow All-Union Cardiological Research Centre on a set of electronic diagnostics instruments for computerized studies of the cardiovascular system. The set developed by a group of Soviet scientists and designers has no analogue in world practice.

It offers a wide choice of programmes; external respiration is evaluated by nearly twenty parameters, thirty factors are used to evaluate the heart, the percentage of oxygen in the blood can also be monitored.

The main advantage it offers in getting ECGs, for instance, is that the doctor gets their results fully decided while examining the patient, which enables him to come up with a diagnosis, to test the effectiveness of medicines, or to check the patient's condition during the examination. An electronic microprocessor spurs the doctor and his assistants the long and arduous procedure of decoding.

Still the instrument in question is but one element of the unique set, which also features an ultrasonic automatic echo cardiograph, impedance plethysmograph, and rhythmocardiography system, which will help treat people in the not too distant future.

At the recommendation of soil scientists and climatologists from the Republican Academy of Sciences, massive planting has started in the foothills of the Greater and Lesser Caucasus mountain ranges.

### ZEBUS IN THE ARCTIC

A herd of zebus, from the island of Cuba, have spent their first ever frosty winter in an Arctic region. They are healthy and have even put on weight. Soviet scientists working there have been carrying out experiments on their acclimatization and have produced a cross breed between the zebu and the Khomogory cows which are numerous in the Soviet Union's northern region. The cross produces tasty milk which is rich in vitamins and highly resistant to diseases. A herd of such animals has already been produced.

### VOLCANO ERUPTS

There has come a confirmation of the prediction made by Soviet scientists about the eruption of the Klyuchevskoy Volcano, on the Kamchatka Peninsula in the Soviet Far East. As was predicted, the eruption of the fiery lava and gases took place from a lateral crater nearly 3,000 metres high. The volcano is far from the populated areas and presents no danger.



### VIEWPOINT

## 1983: INVESTMENTS FOR SOCIAL NEEDS

Alexander SMIRNOV, deputy chief, joint social problems and population department, State Planning Committee of the USSR

First of all, I want to draw your attention to one important regularity: no matter how USSR economic affairs go, the state investments policy with regard to people's social needs has always remained unchanged. Allocations for this purpose are planned with a steady increase. This year is no exception.

Let's take the national income, for example. Almost its entire growth (the planned growth is 15,000 million rubles) is channelled for consumption. When taken jointly, the share of the national income used for the purpose reaches 70.3 per cent, or 80 per cent, if the housing and amenities construction is included.

In 1983, it will allow real income to be raised by 3 per cent (as against 1.5 per cent in the two preceding years). Growth will occur first of all due to higher wages.

Social consumption funds have been planned to take a considerable increase (17 per cent). Their annual sum will reach 13,000 million rubles. The money will go, as usual, to provide the population with free education and medical aid. All those working in the national economy will be provided with paid leaves and insurance will cover temporary disability while the aged, incapacitated, and families of many children will receive pensions and grants.

This year is typical with respect to deeper and wider facilities and privileges which are financed by the state. It is planned, for example, to complete, throughout the country the increase aid to working mothers for child care leave before the baby is one year old. Monthly grants will start to be paid for children in families with a per capita income of 75 rubles per month. Additional allowances to pay for the summer Pioneer camps will be introduced. The law on surplus pensions for those working for over 25 years (20 for women) at the same enterprise is coming into force in 1983.

On the whole, the state social insurance budget, which in this country is in charge of the needs of the population, will grow by 6.4 per cent. As to the extra allocations for the entire range of centrally implemented actions with the purpose of raising the well-being of the people, they will grow in the current year by almost two times as against the previous year.

Besides the direct expenditures for these purposes, considerable allocations are spent in an indirect way too. Take housing construction, for example. Over 2,000,000 apartments will have been built and commissioned, predominantly at the expense of the state budget, allowing more than 10 million Soviet citizens to improve their housing conditions. Housing construction in the rural areas will be implemented at particularly high rates since this is where a programme of social development, unprecedented in its scope and investment, is now under way.

Just as before, ever larger allocations go for building schools, kindergartens, and creches, polytechnics and hospitals, stores, and other public facilities. In short, they are for all the things which the quality of life in city and country depends on.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



## MIKHAIL VOLONTIR

Mikhail Volontir, an actor from Moldova, first came into the limelight four years ago in a television film called "Gipsy" in which he played the leading role, for four evenings in a row millions of television viewers relished the sorrow, joys and emotions of this story, a gipsy blacksmith, destined for a difficult, lonely life of deprivation and loss. As portrayed by Volontir, the smith was an unusually noble character, modest, wise and infinitely kind, a man who, above all others, deserved the happiness which was not to come his way. Viewers were completely enchanted both by Budulay and by the actor playing the role who was making his first appearance before such a large audience. Yet, even at this time, Volontir had 20 film parts to his credit and had acted on the stage for a quarter of a century.

Born into a forester's family, his first experience of a village coming when it was time for him to go to school, the thought of being an actor never so much as crossed Mikhail's mind. Together with the other village boys he worked the soil and helped bring in the harvest. Later, having finished school and gone to a teachers' training college, he was to become a village teacher. Volontir had to walk 18 kilometres a day, whatever the weather, to reach his school. And this proved too much of a burden even for a man of his strong constitution. Having become seriously ill, Mikhail was forced to give up teaching. He became organizer of the village club and gradually got totally immersed in amateur activities. It was here he was seen by the chief director of the theatre in Rylsky, a small Moldavian town, who persuaded him to join his company. And thus began a new life for Volontir.

It took the shy, country lad about six years to feel at home in the town and theatre. But in that time, Volontir, playing a wide variety of roles—from Shakespeare to Shukshin—became Moldova's leading actor. He was to return, moreover, to the profession of teaching. Young actors now flocked to him to learn "the Volontir style of acting" which had become synonymous with a well-integrated performance, and with sincere, natural acting in which strength of emotion is concealed by an external laconism.

Volontir brought all these qualities to the screen. He is remembered for his Carlos in the film "The Sweet World—Liberty", a man ready to shoulder the world's troubles and who was indefatigable in his efforts for others; and for his portrayal of the enigma in the movies "In the Centre of Attention" and "Countermove", a sad character getting on in years having failed to reach great rank, yet a true soldier. And there are other roles worthy of attention. And yet, as has been said, Volontir made his name with his performance of Didulay in "Gipsy". And this is not just a question of a television audience being so much vaster than a cinema audience. Budulay, more than any other part, provided Volontir with the opportunity of giving a fuller and more vivid interpretation to a theme very close to his heart—a theme which he himself describes in the following words: "A man living for other people, realizing himself in service to others, in the protection of humanity—it is this moral quest which is particularly important for me."

Mikhail Volontir has received more than one invitation to join Moscow theatre companies. However, he continues to remain faithful to himself, to his native theatre, and to Moldova.

## SCI-FI FILM FESTIVAL

A Soviet movie, "The King Stach's Wild Game Chase" has won first prize at the International Film Festival of Sci-Fi Films, held recently in Brussels, England, Canada, Italy, France

and the United States were among the other countries submitting entries. The following films were also shown by the USSR: "Per Aspera ad Astra", "Solaris", "Aelita" and "Sadko's Journey Round the World".

## 'DEBUT' GOING FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH

The results achieved by an experimental youth group at Mosfilm Studios, better known as the "Debut" Studio, during the five years of its existence were recently discussed at a conference in Moscow.

The idea of the Studio, which originated among students of the All-Union Institute of Cinematography, was realized in 1977, said I. Sadulikov, an official from the USSR Committee for Cinematography. During the five years of its existence 82 directors, 16 scriptwriters, 30 cameramen, 13 artists and an equal number of composers started their careers at the Studio. Experienced cameramen and leading Soviet film actors willingly cooperate with it.

Not all the films produced are a success: to illustrate, out of the total of 82 made to date, 24 were dismissed by a jury owing to their artistic weakness.

Many young directors, who made their debut at the Studio, are now leading figures in the cinema world.

## SIX ROLES IN ONE PLAY FOR ADA ROGOVITSEVA

Ada Rogovitseva plays six parts in a new production of "Peer Gynt" at the Kiev Philharmonic Society. Having demonstrated her remarkable gift of transformation, the leading actress of the Lviv Ukrainian Theatre went on to show audiences another facet of her talent. Edward Grieg's music forms an integral part of this production of Ibsen's play and in singing the famous Solveig's song in "Peer Gynt" Rogovitseva proved she has an excellent voice.

## PESHYARY

### COMING ON FIFTEEN

The Pesnyary pop group of Byelorussia has been performing for the past fortnight at the Central Concert Hall in Moscow.

At one of their concerts the group were presented with the Gold Disc, an award instituted by the USSR Ministry of Culture for composers, poets, symphony, and variety orchestras and pop groups.



During their Moscow tour, Pesnyary played their one-hour composition, "I Am Bringing You a Present", based on verse by the Byelorussian classical poet Yanka Kupala.

Also included on their programme were excerpts from a cycle of songs to lyrics by the Scottish poet Robert Burns, "The Jolly Beggar", with which the group are preparing to celebrate their 15th anniversary this September.

Very soon a new double album, called "Pesnyary", is to be released—a live recording of a performance given by the group at the Rossiya Concert Hall in Moscow.

Dmitry SHAYVIRIN  
In the photo the Gold Disc is awarded to the Pesnyary pop group. Photo by Sergei Zhabin

## BOOKS

### AS A VEHICLE OF FRIENDSHIP

Two thousand foreign book-selling firms and organizations have already declared their desire to take part in the 4th International Book Fair to be held in Moscow, September 6 through 12, 1983. 20 thousand titles in the social sciences, politics and science as well as in fiction will be exhibited by the USSR. The above information was provided by the organizing committee of the fair.

The firms taking part in the fair will be able to sign contracts with Soviet foreign trade

organizations for the buying of new editions of the books of Marx-Leninism, and in scientific communism, with dealing with the peace campaign, with disarmament and arms science, sports and war music. A major part of the USSR's foreign trade will be enlarged by the Soviet Union's exhibition to illustrate the modern level of development of Soviet socialist literature in the 70 years of the peoples of the USSR.



The Northern Folk Choir from Arkhangelsk have ended their 10th concert in Moscow. Included in their programme were folk songs and new items, such as reproductions of folk scenes and songs from the Russian European North. When it was founded in 1926 by Antonina Kalotilova, the choir consisted of amateur performers. Their concerts became so popular that in 1941 they were given professional status. At present, their leader is Professor Nina Meshko from the Gnesin Musical and Pedagogical Institute in Moscow.

Photo by Andrei Kopylov

## WHAT'S ON!

April 12-15

### THEATRES

Kremlev Palace of Congresses (Kremlev). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 12 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera), 13 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera), 15 — Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divertissement" (one-act ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 15 — Puccini, "Tosca". Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 13 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera), 14 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet), 15 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 12 — Legar, "The Merry Widow", 14 — Kalman, "The Gipsy Princess", 15 — Kalman, "Evening Visitors".

### FILMS

Take-Off Run (Odessa Film Studios).

About the youth of Sergei Korolyov, the future designer of spacecraft.

### EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR House of Unions (20 Kuznetsky Most St.). Exhibition of works by 100 artists from the Byelorussian SSR. On view are 100 paintings, 100 sculptures, 100 drawings, 100 photographs, 100 decorative and applied arts. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Exhibition Hall, USSR House of Unions (6 Ushakov St.). Exhibition of the main prize for the 10th All-Union Art Lottery, 1983 (draw 14 December 1983). On view are 100 paintings, 100 sculptures, 100 drawings, 100 photographs, 100 decorative and applied arts. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

# BUSINESS

## NEW CONTRACT WITH SWEDEN

The signing in the Soviet capital of the contract between the capital of the Swedish State, International AB and Metallurgimport for delivery to the USSR of heavy machinery for the mining industry constitutes a new important step in the development of Soviet-Swedish trade and economic ties. A TASS correspondent was told by Nikolai Westersten, Vice-President of International AB, a subsidiary of Statföretag, the Swedish state concern.

The Kiruna-Truck AB company located in the north of Sweden, will be responsible for carrying out the Soviet order amounting to about 20 million Swedish kronor, the vice-president went on. The contract is particularly important in view of the fact that it will contribute towards better employment for

Swedish workers in the northern districts where our unemployment problem is particularly acute.

In addition, stressed N. Westersten, it provides a concrete and vivid example of the practical implementation of agreements that were reached at the recent session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Swedish commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation, and which represented a new stage in promoting the further expansion of trade and economic ties between the USSR and Sweden. This is why the Swedish press, radio and TV have such high praise for the new contract.

### Contacts and contracts

A symposium for wood-processing equipment has been held at the Moscow International Trade Centre. It was sponsored by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade and the association of Italian manufacturers of machinery for the comprehensive processing of timber. The latter supply Soviet organizations with equipment worth nearly 2 million dollars.

The seventh session of the Soviet-Indian group on cooperation in planning considered in Delhi the development plans for the fuel and power complex, railway transportation, irrigation and other branches of the economy.

The biggest contract since the establishment of economic cooperation between the USSR and Bangladesh has been signed in Dacca by Soviet V/O Technopromexport and the Department of Energy at the Bangladesh Ministry of Power and Natural Resources. The former undertakes to design the project and to deliver materials and equipment for the power station at Goral.

### 'ATLANTIC' OF NEW SERIES

The first four improved "Atlantic" refrigerator trawlers of a new model have been built at Stralsund Volkswerft designed jointly by GDR and Soviet shipbuilders.

The new vessel is capable of fishing both single-handedly and as part of a flotilla. It is 62.2 m long, 13.8 m wide, has a speed of 12.5 knots and a carrying capacity of 650 tonnes. The versatile ship can fish in the tropics, in northern latitudes, in shallow coastal waters as well as in the high seas. The high-power refrigerator can keep fish fresh for a long time.

The ship is also equipped to produce cod-liver oil and other products. It has a crew of 40 who enjoy good living and working conditions aboard.

After successful tests, commercial production of the new model has begun. The shipyard is to sell the USSR 24 such ships before the year is out.

### CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bersenevskaya Embankment), 12 — Dances of all nations, performed by Mahmud Ismailyev, 13, 14, 15 — Evening devoted to the composer Muzak Kashlavyev: songs, variety and jazz.

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Pervaya Hotel), 12 — Arsenal P. group, 15 — Edyta Piecha sings.

### SPORTS

Chess. Central Army Club Sports Club (39 Leningradsky Prospekt), 12-15 — national championship, 4 p.m. (both days).

This is the jubilee 50th championship.

Athletics. Lenin Central Stadium, 14 and 15 — the Pravda and Moskovskaya Prize city — wide cross-country race, 3 p.m. (both days).

Young Moscow athletes will compete at the capital's largest stadium.

Racing. Hippodrome (23 Begovaya St.), 13 and 15 — Racing and trotting, 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

April 12-15  
In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather is probable with the possibility of light rain. SW wind (3-7 mps) is expected to veer to SW and W. Night temperatures of 0°, +3°C and of +4°, +10°C during the day. On April 14 and 15 night temperatures will be -3°, +2°C and +5°, +8°C during the day.

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## Japanese want more trade

Members of the Japanese business community are showing considerable interest in the development of trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. Commenting on the results of the recent visit to Moscow by the Japanese trade and economic delegation which took part in the Soviet-Japanese meeting on trade and economic cooperation, the "Asahi" newspaper notes that industrial and financial circles in Japan attach great importance to the development of wide-ranging links with the Soviet Union which is regarded as a reliable partner.

## ON THE BASIS OF COOPERATION

The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have started joint production of high-power walking excavators. In the current five-year plan period (1981-85) 20 such machines built at the Lenin Novokramatorsk engineering works in the USSR will go to work in Yugoslavia's brown coal quarries, while Yugoslavia will annually supply its partner with up to a hundred prefabricated assemblies for these plants.

Industrial cooperation and specialization of production is opening up broad possibilities for developing Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation.

## SUN IN YOUR WINE GLASS

The history of viticulture and wine making, the story of how wine is made and how it lives, and everything about Crimean wines will be told to foreign visitors here who will embark on a new tour, "Sun in Your Wine Glass", devised by Intourist for the 1983 season. Crimean wines have been awarded more than a hundred gold and silver medals at international contests.

The tour will last 12 days, and it will take visitors to such cities as Kiev, Simferopol, Yalta, Odessa, Novaya Kakhovka, and Kherson.

Along the slopes of the Crimean mountains, the guests will see famous vineyards and experience the pleasures of new grape varieties of grapes. They will visit the Palace of Wine and Wine Making where they will be invited to taste the best high-grade Crimean wines.

### Intourist news

verses about wine and vineyards! Who will become the wine toasts and make the best toast? Who will be the best storyteller about the traditions of viticulture in his or her own country? This contest will be part of the dancing and musical party, "The Bacchus Festival", arranged for the travellers on the tour in one of the cafés in Yalta, and the winners are to be awarded a prize — the best Crimean wine. The programme of the party includes a rally, dancing, and a concert to be given by professional and amateur singers and dancers.

There are two further options to the "Sun in Your Wine Glass" tour: a seven-day (Odessa — Kiev — Simferopol — an eight-day (Yalta) — Kiev — Simferopol — Yalta). Intourist

Boles ROGOLIN